REGISTER & JOURNAL.

"FEDERAL UNION, IT MUST BE PRESERVED."—"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

CHARLOTTE, N. C. DECEMBER 2, 1841. NUMBER 10.

E. H. ARRINGTON,
DENTIST,

WILL visit Charlotte, Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Morganton, Salisbury, Concord, Fayetteville, Wilmington, Tarboro, Halifax, Warrenton, Oxford, Hillsboro', Greensboro', Salem, Lexington, Statesville, Yadkinville, Wilkesboro', Jefferson, Boone, Rockingham, Wadesboro', Monroe, Pineville, Dallas, Gastonia, Lincoln, Shelby, Rutherford, Morganton, Lenoir, Wilkes, Ashe, Caldwell, Burke, Iredell, Davie, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Union, Anson, Richmond, Moore, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Orange, Person, Granville, Warren, Halifax, Northampton, Edgecombe, Nash, Wilson, Johnston, Wayne, Duplin, New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Robeson, Cumberland, Sampson, Bladen, Pender, Onslow, Jones, Craven, Lenoir, Greene, Pitt, Martin, Beaufort, Hyde, Washington, Tyrrell, Dare, Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, Perry, Tyrrell, Washington, Hyde, Beaufort, Martin, Pitt, Greene, Lenoir, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Pender, Brunswick, New Hanover, Duplin, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Wayne, Johnston, Wilson, Nash, Edgecombe, Northampton, Halifax, Warren, Granville, Person, Orange, Guilford, Randolph, Chatham, Moore, Richmond, Anson, Union, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Rowan, Davie, Iredell, Burke, Caldwell, Ashe, Wilkes, Lenoir, Morganton, Rutherford, Shelby, Lincoln, Gastonia, Dallas, Pineville, Monroe, Wadesboro', Rockingham, Boone, Jefferson, Wilkesboro', Yadkinville, Statesville, Lexington, Salem, Greensboro', Hillsboro', Oxford, Warrenton, Halifax, Tarboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Concord, Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Rutherfordton, Lincolnton, Charlotte, N. C. Dec. 1841.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER, 1841.			MOON'S PHASES.
	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	
3 Thursday,	7	24 40	
3 Friday,	7	24 40	
4 Saturday,	7	24 41	Last 5 7 4 morn.
5 Sunday,	7	24 41	New 12 4 40 even.
6 Monday,	7	24 42	First 20 9 30 morn.
7 Tuesday,	7	24 43	Full 28 1 12 morn.
8 Wednesday,	7	24 44	

For December, 1841.
h. m. s.
Sun rises, 7 1 0
Sun sets, 4 59 0
Length of day, 9 58 0
Sun's declination, 22 0 0 S.
Sun's right ascension, 16 0 0
Sun's semi-diameter, 16 16
Sun's horary motion, 2 30
Equation of time to be subtracted, 5 0
Sun's equation of time, 0 0
Sun's transit over the meridian, 11 58 0
Sun's transit over the meridian, 0 0 0
Sun's transit over the meridian, 0 0 0

MORGANTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE second Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of October next, under the care and superintendence of Miss A. McIntosh, a lady of experience and accomplished talents otherwise she has taught.

It is very desirable that all should be present at the commencement of the session, who intend sending pupils to said Institution.

Terms as follows:

For Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, $ 6 per session.
Geography and English Grammar, 8
All the Higher Branches, viz: History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, &c. 10

Boarding can be had at $8, including every thing.

Aug. 24, 1841. 41

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for a Note given to Samuel R. Wells, on or about the 20th of June, 1840, for about $100, as payment is not yet value received, and I am determined not to pay the same, unless I am compelled to do so by law.

JAS McKNIGHT.

Nov. 22, 1841. 4it

Steel Creek Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale TWO TRACTS OF LAND joining each other, containing about 325 acres, and lying within a quarter of a mile of Steel Creek Church, adjoining

Col. W. M. Grier, John Harris and others. There is a good Dwelling House and other improvements on one of the tracts, all new; and the two tracts would make a good plantation as they can be purchased separately. Terms will be good.

WM. M. BOGHAN

Nov. 18, 1841. 41it

Administrator's Sale OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

AS Administrator on the estate of the late William Cook, deceased, the subscriber will expose at Public Auction, at the late residence of said deceased, on Friday, the 10th day of December next, the following property, to wit:

Five or Six Valuable NEGROES,

(Among them a very likely young Blacksmith,)

A SET OF Blacksmith Tools;

HORSES, CATTLE AND HOGS,

A quantity of Seed Cotton; Corn, Hay and Fodder,

With numerous other articles not here named.

—ALSO—

Will be offered for sale at the above time and place,

A Valuable Plantation, CONTAINING

170 acres of Land,

or thereabouts. Said Plantation lies immediately on the Carolina road, eight miles below Charlotte, and adjoins the lands of Col. Augustus Alexander, Charles G. Alexander and others. The buildings are not very good, but there is a spring of good fast water. Persons desirous of purchasing the Plantation are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Terms of the Sale.—Six months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

BENJ. MORROW, Adm'r.

Mecklenburg co., Nov. 16, 1841.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are once more, and for the last time, called upon to come forward and make payments. If this call is not complied with in a short time, defaulters will have to settle with an officer "of a dead certainty." Those holding claims on the estate are likewise once more requested to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or their payment will be barred.

BENJ. MORROW, Adm'r.

Nov. 16, 1841. 6it

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1841.

Martin Pinnaltner } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
Henry Pinnaltner. }

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Samuel Pinnaltner, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the 'Charlotte Journal' and the 'Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,' for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of law, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the said petition heard ex parte.

Witness, J. H. Wray, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in August, A. D. 1841, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

J. H. WRAY, Clerk.

Price adv. $5. 6it

T. M. ANDERSON,
DENTIST,

WILL visit Charlotte, Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Morganton, Salisbury, Concord, Fayetteville, Wilmington, Tarboro, Halifax, Warrenton, Oxford, Hillsboro', Greensboro', Salem, Lexington, Statesville, Yadkinville, Wilkesboro', Jefferson, Boone, Rockingham, Wadesboro', Monroe, Pineville, Dallas, Gastonia, Lincoln, Shelby, Rutherford, Morganton, Lenoir, Wilkes, Ashe, Caldwell, Burke, Iredell, Davie, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Union, Anson, Richmond, Moore, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Orange, Person, Granville, Warren, Halifax, Northampton, Edgecombe, Nash, Wilson, Johnston, Wayne, Duplin, New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Robeson, Cumberland, Sampson, Bladen, Pender, Onslow, Jones, Craven, Lenoir, Greene, Pitt, Martin, Beaufort, Hyde, Washington, Tyrrell, Dare, Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, Perry, Tyrrell, Washington, Hyde, Beaufort, Martin, Pitt, Greene, Lenoir, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Pender, Brunswick, New Hanover, Duplin, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Wayne, Johnston, Wilson, Nash, Edgecombe, Northampton, Halifax, Warren, Granville, Person, Orange, Guilford, Randolph, Chatham, Moore, Richmond, Anson, Union, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Rowan, Davie, Iredell, Burke, Caldwell, Ashe, Wilkes, Lenoir, Morganton, Rutherford, Shelby, Lincoln, Gastonia, Dallas, Pineville, Monroe, Wadesboro', Rockingham, Boone, Jefferson, Wilkesboro', Yadkinville, Statesville, Lexington, Salem, Greensboro', Hillsboro', Oxford, Warrenton, Halifax, Tarboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Concord, Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Rutherfordton, Lincolnton, Charlotte, N. C. Dec. 1841.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is receiving in the house formerly occupied by N. B. Taylor, in addition to his former Stock, an assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

suitable to the season, for which all kinds of Country PRODUCE will be taken in exchange, and for CASH as reasonable as the neighbors. Persons having Produce to dispose of would do well to call and examine.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Nov. 3, 1841. 6it

NEW CASH STORE.

CHARLES E. HOSS & CO.

ARE now receiving and opening a splendid assortment of

New Goods,

in the brick store, formerly occupied by S. A. Harris. Their Goods were purchased in New York and Philadelphia for CASH ENTIRELY, by one of the firm. They flatter themselves that their Stock will be found cheaper than any ever offered for sale in this place. As they intend to do an exclusive CASH business, they hope that none will expect to purchase upon tic.

Charlotte, Oct. 20, 1841. 4if

Commission & Forwarding AGENCY,

AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to say to the Charlotte and other Merchants of the interior, that they continue to attend to the above Business in all its branches, connected with a LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTED STOCK OF

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c.

From several years' experience, and a prompt attention to business, they hope to merit a portion of the business from the Southern section of the State.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Messrs. W. W. Ellis, Leroy Springs, Chas E. Hoss & Co. H. W. Alexander, Col. B. S. Gaither, } References.

N. B. COTTON and other PRODUCE will be received for Storage, Sale, or Shipment, as the owners may direct. C. J. & R. M. O.

Oct. 20, 1841. 6m

Strayed

FROM the Subscriber, on Monday, the 25th ult., a large gray HORSE. He was last seen at the plantation of Mr. John Irwin, near Charlotte, on the Tuckaseege road. Any person taking up said Horse and delivering him to Col. Alexander in Charlotte, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOHN F. HUNTER.

Mecklenburg co., Nov. 3, 1841. 6it

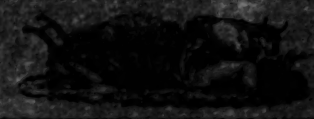
☞ The Salisbury Watchman will insert twice and forward account to this office.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

RURAL ECONOMY.



From the Farmers' Advocate.

FRUIT TREES.

This is certainly a subject of much importance, and one that should claim the particular attention of every individual who owns a lot of ground. It is indeed a matter of surprise, that such natural advantages as North Carolina presents for producing in abundance, so extensive and choice variety of fruits, should be so unaccountably neglected by our citizens generally. It is true, there are few exceptions; men who seem to appreciate and manifest some degree of anxiety to improve these advantages, but such men form quite a small proportion of our population, while far the greater part are either ignorant of the facts, or the sellers themselves to become such voluntary slaves to procrastination, that the provisions necessarily required to procuring a good orchard, are uniformly delayed from year to year. This neglect is probably produced by a combination of several causes. One no doubt is, the evidently ruling propensity of too many men, to plan all their operations with reference to present gain, while future advantages seem to be a matter of minor import. Hence, as the profits derivable from an orchard are not expected to be realized for several years after the first provisions are made, they must consequently yield the precedence to matters of more immediate importance; or, that will give more immediate returns. But notwithstanding the creeping ascendancy of this procrastinating disposition, there are no doubt many individuals more or less subject to its influence, and in consequence nearly or quite destitute of fruit, who, if fully aware of the profits arising from the product of a good orchard of well selected fruit trees, would immediately engage in supplying their possessions with that valuable appendage.—These individuals though naturally possessed of ordinary enterprise, having been kept measurably ignorant of their true interest in consequence of the legitimate effects of this unhappy spirit of procrastination, have, perhaps, never seen, and of course never enjoyed the invaluable advantages attending a good orchard. They may occasionally have seen a sufficient number of trees called fruit trees to have formed a tolerable orchard, had they have been good kinds of fruit and carefully cultivated; but instances too rarely occur in which either of these objects is duly attended to. This is not as it should be. The small amount of extra labor and expense that would be required in procuring a collection of choice fruit would be trifling, when compared to the value of an orchard of such fruit over the mere rubbish with which too many of our orchards abound. While the labor required in dressing and cultivating a good orchard, is no doubt, better repaid, than the same amount of labor applied in almost any other way.

But in order to secure large profits from an orchard, it is important that the expenditure, both in labor or capital, be judiciously applied. In the first place it is necessary that the situation be selected with judgment. It cannot have escaped the notice of every one, that some orchards are much surer bearers than others; that with some, entire failures seldom if ever occur, while with others, a full crop of fruits is only a rare occurrence. High dry situations are found uniformly to be the best sites for an orchard, with respect to both regular bearing, and promoting the health of the trees. And when a choice in this respect can be conveniently had, a northern or eastern exposure is generally preferred to that of a southern or western aspect. But let exposure be what it may, it is essential that the soil be free from redundant moisture. It is not enough that the surface is dry, but the subsoil should also be sufficiently porous to admit surplus water to pass readily off below the roots of the trees, or a sickly growth and fruit of inferior quality, will be the probable result. Hence, when situations naturally dry cannot be obtained, they should be made so by draining.

The careless manner in which fruit trees have in most cases been selected, or rather obtained without selection, together with their subsequent treatment, renders too many of our orchards comparatively worthless.

In the collection of trees for an orchard, regard should be had, not only to the quality of the fruit, but also to its usual time of ripening—the ease with which, and the length of time it may be kept in a sound state; for by proper attention to these particulars, a supply of fresh fruit may be had every day in the year, as some of the late varieties may be kept perfectly sound, until the ripening of the early kinds the next season. And on a judicious selection in these respects, much of the value of an orchard depends.

Of the early varieties, and of those that ripen through the summer, unless designed for feeding to stock, a few trees of each might answer, as these usually last but a short time after they become fit for use; hence the propriety of procuring such kinds as ripen in regular succession throughout the season. But of the late or fall fruits, a larger proportion is required, as these must furnish a supply for both winter and the ensuing spring.

There is another circumstance peculiar to the habits of some fruit trees that considerably affect their value, which it would be well to notice in making a selection for an orchard, which is, only a disposition to bear only in the alternate years. This objection it is said by some fruit growers, may be partially removed by grafting so as to connect two trees that would otherwise bear in different years, or by inserting a graft from a tree that only bears in alternate years, into a stock that bears every year.

As the spring season has been the most usual time for transplanting fruit trees, a few remarks on the subject gleaned from the experience of modern orchardists, might perhaps be acceptable to some of our readers.

Trees may be safely removed with proper care, either early in the spring, as soon as the ground is in order, or in autumn, after the shedding of the leaves, before the ground becomes frozen; though late writers on the subject generally prefer the latter time, or fall season. There appears to be but one important objection to fall setting, and that applies only to stiff clay lands, such as are so close and heavy as to prevent the escape of water, and hold it like a hydraulic vessel around the trees; thus, literally steeping the roots during the winter, to the great injury, if not the entire destruction of the tree. Where difficulty from this cause is apprehended, it is recommended to first open a ditch some eighteen or twenty inches deep where each row of trees is intended to stand; this may soon be done by using a plough and shovel alternately; into the bottom of these ditches throw stones, gravel, old rails, corn stalks, or any other rubbish to give vent to the surplus water; then return the earth thrown out, and in these ditches plant your trees. On the other hand, with spring setting, it not unfrequently happens, and especially in every dry seasons, before the roots become sufficiently established in their new situation, to communicate a plentiful supply of moisture to the stock, the ground becomes dry, and the result is, they are either retarded in their growth, or perish for want of nourishment.

In removing trees from the nursery, the roots should, be as little broken or injured as possible; and when not immediately to set, it is recommended to immerse the roots in soft mud which adheres to the roots, and gives them a complete coating; then dust them over with dry sand or dust. And when they must necessarily remain out of the ground for several days, in addition to the coating, they should be well packed in damp moss, or some other wet substance that will retain moisture to the roots, and prevent them from becoming dry.

The holes for again receiving the trees should be dug large, and sufficiently deep to admit a layer of several inches deep of rich earth to be first placed in the bottom; on this place the tree with the roots as nearly as convenient in their original position, and about as deep or very little deeper than before they were removed. Rich mellow soil should then be filled in around the roots, and closely though gently and carefully packed, but no manure should be put in the hole. It has been recommended by some, to moisten the earth around the roots, by throwing water in the hole while it is filling up; the utility of this will probably depend on the condition of the soil at the time of planting. We have seen it also recommended to throw a covering of straw or other litter around newly set trees in the spring, for the purpose of preserving a greater degree of moisture about the roots; but it should be removed before winter, or it might form a harbor for insects, mice, &c., to the injury of the tree. Trees when newly set should be well secured by tying the trunk fast to a stake driven firmly into the ground outside of the hole, with the top leaning to the tree, to prevent them swaying by winds and injuring the roots, until they obtain firm hold in the soil.

The ground after planting an orchard should be cultivated, at least for several years; by this means, besides hastening the growth of the trees, regular crops may be obtained until they come into bearing.—But in ploughing around the trees, some care is necessary to avoid injuring the small roots by ploughing too deep; hence, within the distance that the roots may be supposed to have run, the plough should be raised to near the surface, and that space kept loose and mellow, and free from all kinds of vegetation, except the tree alone.

If the statement of those who have had experience in the matter can be accredited, there is scarcely any other investment that a farmer, or even an individual of any other profession could make, that would yield a greater amount of clear profit, than that employed in the establishment and culture of a good orchard, where favorable situations can be obtained; and no doubt many situations naturally unfavorable, might, by the employment of judicious measures, be so far improved as to render in addition to a desirable, economical and wholesome luxury, a source of considerable pecuniary profit.

The main object with most of our farmers who have attempted the cultivation of fruit, has been merely a scanty supply for the use of their families. But even the attainment of this object alone, though highly commendable so far as its benefits extend, falls far short of a full enjoyment of all the advantages afforded by a good orchard, to the various uses to which fruit may be profitably applied. As food for stock, either raw or cooked, alone or mixed with other food, it forms an excellent substitute for grain. Horses, cattle, and hogs, eat it with avidity, and when cooked or steamed, which, when convenient is perhaps the best and most economical way of using it, and mixed with corn meal or other ground grain, makes an excellent feed. We doubt indeed whether there is any other portion of the farm of equal extent, from which as great an amount of clear profit on the outlay is derived directly or indirectly, as might be from a well cultivated orchard of choice fruit.

For the information of any who may wish to procure fruit trees, or choice varieties we would observe, that at the nursery of Charles Mock, Esq., of Davidson county, N. C. a supply of choice and rare varieties are regularly cultivated and kept for sale, at prices unusually low for the size and quality of his trees. Mr. Mock's catalogue contains, also about one hundred varieties of apples, which ripen in succession from May to November; from twenty to forty varieties of pears, ripening from early in July to November, and one or two species said to keep till March—a rare occurrence with the pear; near forty varieties of peaches, ripening from June to October; from thirty to forty kinds of cherries, from May to July; about twenty sorts of plums, ripening from June to September, besides various other kinds of fruits, such as nectarines, apricots, soft shell almonds, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, grapes, figs, &c.

From our own knowledge, obtained on a recent visit to Mr. M's establishment, of the quality of his trees, and from his well established character as a gentleman of liberal disposition, punctual habit, and strict integrity, we are secured no doubt need be entertained of entire satisfaction being given to all applicants for trees, whether by personal application, or order.

In addition to the above, Mr. M's gardens exhibit a number of rare specimens of flowers and flowering shrubs—over two hundred varieties. The season being too far advanced at the time of our visit we were deprived of much of the pleasure we might otherwise have enjoyed in examining this department of Mr. M's establishment. His dahlias however, of which he has over a hundred varieties, though in quite a declining state, being the last blowing, and considerably checked by a previous frost, still displayed rare specimens of beauty, surpassing any thing of the flower kind with which we are acquainted. It would doubtless afford a high degree of pleasure to any admirer of the floral kingdom, to visit Mr. M's garden at a time when their beauties are most expanded. Those wishing to obtain choice articles of those emblems of innocence, can be amply supplied at the above named establishment.

Pay of the Members of the Old Continental Congress.—Jared Sparks, in a lecture in New York, stated that the following was the pay allowed to the members who formed the Continental Congress by the several States or colonies whence they were elected:

1. New Hampshire—Each member had all his own personal expenses paid; also those for his servant and two horses, and half a guinea besides.
2. Massachusetts—The same as New Hampshire in regard to the expenses, and $2 a day.
3. Connecticut—The same in regard to expenses, and $3 a day.
4. Rhode Island—40 shillings a day, and no expenses paid.
5. New York—$4 a day.
6. Pennsylvania—20 shillings a day, and all expenses paid.
7. Maryland—40 shillings a day and no expenses paid.
8. Virginia—A half Joannes a day.
9. North Carolina—£500 currency a year.
10. South Carolina—£300 for their services during the first Congress.
11. Georgia—£100 a month during the session.

Court Martial.—The Montreal Gazette says—"We understand, that, in pursuance of the directions of Sir Richard Jackson, the administrator of the Government and Commander of the Forces, a Court Martial was held on Mr. Johnson, an officer of Col. Dyer's corps, for participating in the capture of Gregan, in the territories of the United States; and that, having pleaded guilty, and after addressing the Court, in mitigation of punishment he was sentenced to be discharged from the corps."

A Sensible Fellow, and no Mistake.—One of the most sensible fellows in the world, is the editor of the Texas Galveston man. Here is the proof. He says, "There are three things which people ought never to do. To question a news carrier on his route—to peep over an editor's shoulder when he is writing—or ask the loan of important newspapers as soon as the mail is open."

My Part.—The Knoxville Post says, that a postmaster in Illinois, entertaining a dislike to the trouble of keeping accounts according to the rules of the post office, adopted the summary mode of transmitting to the Department the money received, in a blank envelope, with this endorsement upon the back. "Send me what you think is my part."

How to make a Jury agree.—They manage matters curiously in some of the thinly peopled sections of the West. Some noted horse thieves had been arrested and tried several times in the State of Illinois; but it was impossible to obtain their conviction, on the clearest evidence, until last April, when two well known thieves being on trial, eleven of the jury threatened the twelfth with a taste of the cowskin unless he would consent to a verdict of guilty.—This brought him to reason, and the men were condemned.—*Boston Journal.*

Another young officer of our gallant army has fallen a victim to the fever which has this year rendered desolate many a house in Florida. We allude to Lieut. Gannet, who died at Pilatka, on the 30th ultimo.

The deaths of Major Brown, and Capt. Garner have heretofore been announced. Capt. G. was a son-in-law of Gen. Armistead.—*Savannah Georgian.*

Partiality for self often hides from us our own faults; we see very clearly the same faults in others.

From the Raleigh Register, 19th ult.

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH.

We promised in our last, that we would publish in to day's Register the substance of Mr. Badger's speech at the late Dinner given to him; if, on examining our notes, we found we could do any thing like justice to the effort. We have accordingly written them out, and though they present, of course, only a meagre sketch of what was said on the occasion, we yet think we may venture to publish them, after premising, that we alone are answerable for any inaccuracies of style, or awkwardness of expression, that may be detected. We think, however, no true Whig can read over our sketch, without feeling the blood course more rapidly through his veins, or without having his convictions strengthened and his hopes animated and encouraged. What then must have been the enthusiasm excited by hearing the Speech itself, clothed in the gifted Orator's own rich language, and adorned with all the graces of his fine elocution:

Mr. Badger commenced by remarking, that he should, indeed, be wanting in sensibility, not to be touched by the testimonial of undeserved approbation this day offered him, and by the complimentary sentiment which had just been so kindly received.—He was fully aware that there were considerations other than personal, connected with this mark of respect; and it was no doubt expected, surrounded as he was by his old friends and by those best able to estimate his motives, that he should say something as to the dissolution of the late Cabinet, the present posture of our affairs, and the course proper to be adopted by the Whig party of North Carolina.

It was well known to his friends, that he had never sought office, that he had no fondness for it, and that he took it from considerations in no ways connected with his own personal interest and advancement. Had he believed himself at liberty to consult only his own wishes and his own interest, he would have remained in his native State, and been content to attract that degree of respect and esteem to which he might be thought entitled. Having been influenced by public considerations to take office, he felt deeply gratified on laying it down, to find his conduct approved, and his motives justly regarded, by those who had the best opportunity to know him.

The events of the past year, continued Mr. B. must have excited the astonishment of every observant man. It seemed to him only as yesterday, when this Grove was filled with thousands of determined Whigs, collected from every part of the State—brought together by no base or mercenary motives, but by the solemn conviction, that the fate of the whole country was involved in the issue of a great political struggle.—They were fired by the same spirit of liberty, that impelled our Revolutionary forefathers, and like them, felt, that the success of their efforts was necessary to the welfare and happiness of their posterity. They did succeed. Day after day, the cheering tidings came in, that State upon State had declared for the Whig cause. At length, the voice of the whole American People was collected, and Harrison, the Patriot, Sage, Statesman, Soldier, and best of all, Christian, was called to direct the nation. To his voice, said Mr. B. I yielded, and became a member of his Cabinet. And when Sir, I saw and knew that noble old man, and those whom he had called about him—when I heard him in the midst of thousands of his countrymen take that solemn oath which bound him to redeem the pledge then given of faithful devotion to his country, I felt a deep assurance that misrule was at an end—that the one man power was repudiated from our system, and the Nation secure of a true Representative Government.

But a fearful change has come over the land. There is a voice heard as of mourning, and a feeling of distrust seems to pervade every part of the country. Why is this? Are Whig principles less valuable now, than they were twelve months ago?—Are Loco Foco doctrines less fraught with destructive, anti-social and anti religious qualities, than they then were? Are the Whigs more ready now, than then, to embrace them? None will answer these questions in the affirmative. No, though there are many good, wise and excellent men in the ranks of our opponents, the tendency of their party principles are still disorganizing and destructive, and the Whigs as much as ever reject and dread them. And yet, look at the present aspect of things. Of seven States of the Union, in which elections have recently taken place, and where, last Fall, the Whig majority was told by thousands, five exhibit Loco Foco triumphs. Why is this if the Whig strength be not diminished? In my opinion, this result is to be attributed to the same cause which led to the disruption of the late Cabinet. And what are they? The Whigs have raised up a man to the Executive Chair, who though elected as a Whig, professing to be a Whig and believed to be a Whig, nevertheless, either does not justly understand, or truly value, and consequently pursue the great constitutional principles of that party! It was neither his purpose or wish, continued Mr. B. to speak in terms of severity of Mr. Tyler; but the President of the United States, though the Chief Magistrate, is but a public servant, and, as such, his conduct is a fit subject for examination and remark.—His conduct towards Congress and his constitutional advisers was the remote cause of the dissolution of the Cabinet; and the same cause has led to our recent defeats.—

There is no establishment of Whig principles any where; but uncertainty and distrust have produced, for the time, unsteadiness among the Whigs.

Attempts have been made, I know, sir, continued Mr. B. to discredit the statement in Mr. Ewing's letter, of what passed in the Cabinet meeting of the 16th of August; but I say here, in the presence of this enlightened and respectable community, on the responsibility of my own reputation for truth, of which mine and better able to judge than those I address, that that statement is true—it is true in fact, absolutely true—it is true in its leading and essential facts, absolutely true—it is all its details, substantially true.

The Cabinet would not have been dismissed, simply because the President vetoed the Bank bills. His scruples, if sincere, however unreasonable, and even absurd, would have been entitled to tenderness, if not respect; and no member of his Cabinet would have visited with the harshness of censure the errors of a man who sought after truth with a willingness to find, and a desire to embrace it, merely because, through feebleness of understanding, or early prejudice, he was disabled to perceive it. It was the want of sincerity and ingenuousness—of directness and candor—it was the disregard of courtesy and respect—it was the manifestation of a vacillating and unsteady mind—it was the want of that manliness which assumes and avows its own errors, and scorns by concealment or evasion to visit them on others, that compelled the President's confidential advisers to abandon their position. Consider the circumstances of the case for a moment, and judge if this be not so. One bill having been defeated, he, himself, proposes another, and induced the Members of his Cabinet to urge its passage. The bill was passed and sent to the President. Did he sign it? Sir, after his Cabinet had induced their friends in Congress to accept it as the olive branch of Peace, he not only did not sign it, but he sent it back with scorn, as a measure that every one must have known he could not sanction. How then, sir, was his Cabinet situated? The bill that they had been induced to recommend was so repudiated, as plainly but indirectly, to exhibit the Cabinet as false to truth, false to Congress and false to the Country. What would be thought of that master who, having commissioned his servant to make a purchase, should, after the execution of his order, deny the contract, and put him upon proof of his authority? Every man must perceive that a total loss of confidence having taken place, there was an end, at once, to all hope of rendering service to the country. Of the future conduct of the President, we could only judge by the past; and from that, what could we infer, but a disregard of all that was justly due to us as his confidential advisers. His conduct, then, standing as it did to me, totally without any explanation of its apparent deviation from manifest propriety, and without any sufficient pledge for the future, left to my judgment no alternative but immediate resignation, unless I had been a miserable sycophant, willing to retain Office, under whatever circumstances of degradation, for the sake of its emoluments and power. And in this opinion, there is not a member of the Whig party, or of any other party probably in North Carolina, who would not concur.

Over the past, continued Mr. B. we have no power, but from it, we may gain lessons to guide the future. What course does it become the Whig party to pursue, or rather what steps shall be taken by the Whig party of North Carolina, under the present circumstances? We see our nominal Chief opposed to a leading Whig measure, demanded for the relief of a suffering country, even when that measure had been framed upon his own suggestions. We see him rejoicing over Whig defeats, and the organ of his Administration boasting of every Loco Foco triumph. Yes, sir, our leader, who should have led the way into every conflict, holds intercourse with the enemy, and yet retains the name of Whig. It was in this position he was seen, when the recent elections took place in which we suffered loss. Sir, how could we have expected to succeed under such circumstances? If an army, drawn up in battle array, discovers its General not ready to lead them to the conflict, or cheer them on to victory, but occupying some neutral position in friendly converse with the enemy, how shall they answer with courage and confidence the trumpet which sounds the onset? Yet their numbers are not diminished—their strength is not enfeebled—their courage has not cooled—and if guided by a leader of undoubted fidelity, their arms would be crowned with glorious success. This, in my opinion, is a just view of the condition of the Whig party. It is as strong, this day, as on the 4th of March last. In the elections which have taken place recently, it is apparent that the Whigs have, in numerial strength, lost *nothing*, for our adversaries have gained *nothing*. Our voters have not gone over to the enemy, but, uncertain and dispirited by the conduct of their Chief, they have remained at home. Give them again a Chief, on whom they can rely, and the rallying word shall find them at their posts, as numerous and as faithful as ever. Our course, then, seems to be sufficiently plain. The Whig party of the State should organize, and concert their measures. To this end, it seems to me, a Convention of Whig Delegates should be convened from every quarter of the State. Let us stir up the people, and invoke the aid of their patriotism, that the State may be fully *represented*. Let us consult together, like brethren, in behalf of our country, and leave no just means untried to preserve the union and integrity of the Whig party. Especially, let us select another and better leader—one who knows that the only consistency suitable to a finite creature, like man, is a consistent pursuit of truth; and, that to live for thirty years without changing an opinion, is to live thirty years without improvement, and who, therefore, will not make it the great business of his life to think, or appear to think to-day, as he thought yesterday—nor look upon it as a reproach, that he has become wiser by experience. Let us have a man who, while he has intelligence to know his own opinions, and firmness to pursue them, will yet understand that the only value of any opinion is its agreement with truth, and that whenever, in every station and duty and every question when satisfied that it is false we must surrender. Let us have a man who could so deeply impress upon the country, as the great Statesmen of the Whig party, and whose ability to think is guaranteed, not by gudges given upon obtaining a nomination, but by the faithful devotion of his life to his country's service. Above all, let us have a man with a sound *American head*, and a sound American heart—whose patriotism, instead of dwindling into the narrowness of a political sectary, enlarges itself to embrace, and love, and foster every interest of our whole country. Let us have such a leader, inscribe his name upon the glorious Whig banner, and give it to the breeze, and sely upon it, gentlemen, a noble triumph awaits us.

With such a leader, we defeated the plans of Loco Focoism hailed by Van Buren, and wielding without scruple, for party purposes, the whole Executive power and patronage of the Nation. Shall it admit of doubt, that we can defeat the same party, under the guidance of Mr. Tyler?

But, Sir, said Mr. B. in conclusion, however it may be in other States under such circumstances, the Old North State will again give evidence of her devotion to the Whig principles for which she was distinguished in 1775 and 1776. Then, again, will North Carolina—Sir, I speak not of Carolina, nor of South Carolina, but of NORTH Carolina—then, again, will North Carolina, the fearless, the faithful, the honorable, but moderate State, show *herself* true to Whig principles whoever may desert them!

BANKS AND CURRENCY.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

Every day's experience serves to convince us more thoroughly of the impregnable soundness of the good old Whig ground, that without a National Bank, or something equivalent to it, this country can never enjoy the blessing of a sound, adequate, and uniform currency. We may preach the advantages of a rigidly specie currency till doomsday, suppress small bills, and all bills, so far as law can effect it, enact sub Treasury laws and hang up bank presidents to the lamp posts, and after all, the actual circulating medium of the country will consist mainly of promises in some form or other. Banish all legal paper money, and we shall have illegal in its stead of inferior character and utility; irresponsible and irredeemable shinplasters in place of the notes of solvent, specie-paying banks. The attempt to shut out the tide of paper currency is as idle as to dam Niagara. Close one aven ue, and it rushes in with redoubled force at another. In fact, laws to prevent or repress the use of a mere facility of trade—to say that one man shall not pay and another receive what they mutually agree upon in a bargain, can never answer any good purpose.

Paper money, then, is a form of credit, a facility of traffic, which must and will exist. Hostile legislation can vitiate, but not suppress it. The only practical question is, How shall we secure the best possible currency of paper and specie? Legislation cannot assimilate paper, but it may make it vastly better or worse. And our conviction is daily strengthened that the aim of legislation should be to secure, first, the certain and absolute solvency and convertibility of all the paper money which may be issued; and, secondly, the uniformity of such circulation throughout the country.

To these ends we believe a National Bank, or some agency performing the functions of a National Bank, indispensable.—We could wish that there were but one institution in the country authorized to issue paper money, and that the profits of such emission were to go into the Treasury of the United States. The further its management could be removed from the politics, and the more intimately it could be associated with the substantial business of the country the better we should like it. But, convinced that a large proportion of the People regard with prejudice, passion, and dislike, any National institution—unjustly saddling it with the abuses not merely of its managers, but even of its enemies; while another portion are weary and heart sicken of the turmoil, the disappointment, the fruitless strife, and the unjust obloquy to which the advocates of a National Bank have been subjected, we are opposed to any new agitation of the subject. Let us submit with a grace to that state of things which unforeseen casualities, rather than any fair expression of the popular will, has brought upon us. Let a National Bank rest until the necessities of the People shall call for it without distinction of party—until the mists of party prejudice shall be dispelled by the clear light of experience and truth. Meantime, let us offer no opposition to President TYLER's "fiscality," but give it a trial, with the understanding that a Whig Congress can repeal it at the next session, should it prove injurious to the public welfare.

But while we counsel submission to what appears inevitable, we ask the People universally to realize and acknowledge that *a currency of bank paper, without any national regulation or central agency, is not a* WHIG *currency*, and that the Whig party is in no wise responsible therefor. He was not a Whig President who proposed, in destroying a National Bank, to furnish the People a "better currency" by means of the State banks alone. He was not a Whig President who declared the State banks alone fully adequate to all the wants of the Government and nation. The whole train of events which has brought the country to its present fiscal condition has been produced in defiance of the Whigs. We have resisted, argued, entreated, predicting rottenness, bankruptcy, and an irredeemable currency, as the inevitable fruits of the Executive measures of the last ten years. Unheeding our remonstrances, deaf to our arguments, the car of Juggernaut has rolled on. Surely we are not responsible for what it crushes beneath its relentless wheels!

If, therefore, the currency shall grow worse instead of better—if a resumption in one State shall be closely followed by suspension in another—if bank explosions and rascalities shall become the order of the day—if there is eventually a general discount, that is, refusal of all paper money—we call upon those who have created and thereby forcibly seek to hold the Whig party responsible for the measures. They have the control to "take the responsibility" for those great measures somehow. If we have enough that no large a proportion of the intelligence and integrity of the country should have no voice in directing its financial policy; but to ask them to "make brick without straw" would be manifestly unjust.

MR. GRANGER.

This gentleman embraced the occasion of a recent Whig Convention in his District, to make some remarks on the political events of September last, and his connexion with them, which, as it is the first time that he has entered into any public explanation of his course on the occasion referred to, it is due to him to give it a place in our paper.

"Mr. GRANGER commenced his remarks by saying that he had never before, in addressing his fellow citizens, felt called on to speak of himself; but on that occasion he felt bound to do so. He then took a rapid glance of the formation of the Cabinet under Gen. Harrison, and portrayed the character of that lamented patriot. After dwelling for a short time upon the death of President Harrison and the accession of his successor, Mr. G. entered upon a short history of the legislation of Congress, the action of the Executive, and the causes which led to a dissolution of the Cabinet.—He referred to the passage of the land bill as an act of long deferred justice to the States—to the bankrupt act as one which would bring relief to thousands of the unfortunate—to the revenue bill as one due to the wants and interests of the country.—Mr. G. then went on to state that no one subject had engaged so much of the public attention, or had been so emphatically sealed with public reprobation, as the Sub Treasury plan. That plan had been repealed amongst the first acts of the present Congress, and its repeal implied an obligation upon the Whig party to provide a substitute; that a bank bill had been passed by Congress, and arrested by the action of the President.

Much as he deprecated the use of the veto, such were some of the features of that bill, that, although he did most deeply regret that the Executive sanction was withheld from it, he did not feel that the President should be harshly censured for returning it to Congress with his objections. A second bill was formed which it was supposed would fully meet his wishes. Indeed the Public had been informed by high authority, which remains uncontradicted, that the second bill was presented to Congress with the approbation of the President to its details. That bill was passed, and its fate was known to our People. Congress was about to adjourn; the Sub Treasury repealed, and the substitute offered by Congress defeated by the Executive. The purse and the sword were still united in the hands where the Whig party had declared they should not remain. Here was sufficient cause for the withdrawal of members from the Cabinet. It was well known that four of them did withdraw.

But there were other additional reasons which Mr. G. said he would frankly state.

The contest of the last year had not been waged upon these legislative questions only. It had been boldly declared, and by himself amongst others, that long continued power in the hands of our adversaries had led to corruption among the office holders, and to a most dangerous interference on their part in our political elections. Not that every office holder was corrupt, but that the different departments of government patronage and expenditure required a general purification. The revolution of last year was not accomplished merely for the purpose of placing the executive officers at Washington in snug and comfortable places, while the hordes of office holders throughout the country remained undisturbed. Their removal was as much desired by the People as was the change in the highest officers of the Government.—So perfectly was this understood, that it was due to our adversaries to say, that they did not complain when removed, and justly laughed at us when we permitted them to remain.

Many removals and appointments were made during the Congressional recess and before the death of Gen. Harrison, which were afterwards sent to the Senate for confirmation, but since that period very few had been disturbed. The President had seen fit to retain in power almost the entire force of the Indian department throughout the country, although the Whig party had been loud in their assertions of corruption and fraud in the enormous expenditures there. Custom house officers were retained who were known to have been actively engaged in the political struggle against us. All the most valuable offices of the Post Office Department were under the control of the President, who had permitted but very few changes. Under this state of things Mr. Granger had been *forced* to consider his duty to the principles he advocated and to himself personally. After the deepest reflection, he could not doubt. He felt that if the Executive power should continue to thwart the will of the People, as expressed through the ballot-boxes and through their Representatives in Congress—if bold political partizans were permitted to retain the places which they had so long abused, to trample down Whig principles; and if, after all this, he remained in office, the Whigs throughout the nation—ay, the Whigs of *Old Ontario*, by whose partiality he had been so often sustained, would believe that, for the enjoyment of office, he bartered his and their principles, and that "Frank Granger was not the man they took him to be."

Although fully convinced of the course it was his duty to pursue, Mr. G. said he did not feel at liberty to act without the advice of the whig delegation from this State, who gave their unanimous approval of his determination. Then he did resign, ready to go into the ranks to sustain the whig party. Mr. Granger said that here he had a single word to say, as much in justice to another as himself. It had been insinuated in public prints, and circulated in secret whispers, that the members of Congress from this district had received the compensation with an understanding with Mr. Granger that, in a contingency like that which has arisen, his place was to be surrendered.—This was a miserable calumny, without the slightest shadow of truth. He (Mr. Granger) had never heard Mr. Greig named as a candidate until informed of his nomination. He need not say how well the trust confided to him had been executed; but he would say, in justice to his own feelings, that, during the whole of the delicate and perplexing responsibilities growing out of his position in the Government, and the surrender of his place, the constant counsel and advice of that gentleman had been most useful to him. Mr. G. said that on his return he met at Albany Mr. Greig's letter of resignation, which had been followed by the representatives of the whigs of Ontario by a nomination more grateful to his feelings than any other occurrence of his political life.

Mr. Granger then reviewed the position of the whig party of the nation, and particularly of this State. He said that our enemies had supposed that those who differed from the President were to wage war upon him, and thus produce a breach in our ranks. The proceedings of the State Convention recently held at Syracuse had dispelled that illusion, and put matters upon the right ground.

Should the present Administration carry out whig principles, it was entitled to the support of the whig party; and from no one would such a course receive a more hearty support than from him, (Mr. G.,) wherever he might be placed. There were some few indications that improper officers would be *reformed*. He trusted the President would continue these reforms, in which it was the duty of good whigs to sustain him.

LATEST FROM SALT RIVER.

FROM THE ROCHESTER FEMOCRAT OF NOVEMBER 13.

"*Up Salt River.*"—By recent letters from this "Saline Elysium," we learn that the Locos have left things in such a horribly bad condition that the Whigs will scarcely be able to inhabit it. All the gardens and improvements made by the Whigs during their long sojourn there previous to 1837, have been suffered to run to waste, the school-houses turned into gambling shops, and the log cabins torn down or blown up. The Locos have also made clean work of the "hard cider"—not a drop left. The place will have to undergo considerable repairs before the Whigs take possession; but, as they intend to stay but one year, it cannot be expected that the improvements will be very extensive. There have been many distinguished arrivals within the last two months.—The place is fast filling up from New York and Michigan. Their voyage has been rough, the wind carrying them *much further up the river* than they intended to go. Some of the more malicious of the retreating Locofocos circulated a report just before leaving that Hosea John Davis, of Massachusetts, would be there shortly.—This was not credited.

P. S. We have just learned that the vessel containing the "Political Abolitionists" was swamped in the "Gulf of Forgetfulness," and every soul on board perished.

The Tables Turned.—Our readers will remember that in the year 1839 Mr. Hoyt, the late collector of the port of New York, caused the flight of a number of foreigners for illegal frauds on the revenue, and subsequently suffered them to return, on the payment of what we denominated, then and now, "hush money." We then believed and asserted in our columns, that there was no ground for the exaction of this money; and we understand that evidence of the correctness of this opinion has been fully substantiated. There were then mercantile houses who refused to compromise or to leave the country; and they were held to bail, by Mr. Hoyt, in such various sums as suited the whims of the then collector, acting under the advice of the then district attorney and the authorities at Washington. The destruction of their business followed this attempt to destroy their good name; but they steadfastly refused to compromise.

We understand that, failing to exact money, the United States have discontinued these suits; and that one of the houses, through their counsel, Messrs. Dutcher, Reynolds, and Platt, have held Mr. Hoyt to bail, in the sum of *thirty thousand dollars*, to answer for his conduct.—*N. Y. Exp.*

Novel and Extensive Undertaking.—Our learned townsman, *David Hoffman*, Esq. has undertaken to bring the famed "*Wandering Jew*" before the public, and to make him give a narrative of events from the year A. D. 27 to the year 1840. This work, when published, will consist of six volumes; but, as it is not contemplated to give these volumes to the public at the present moment, Mr. Hoffman proposes to deliver twenty-five lectures, in which will be embraced the ecclesiastical and civil history of the world during the first ten centuries. The lecturer will have ample materials from which to select, and we have no doubt that he will so discuss of them as to give great interest to his lectures. These lectures are to be based upon the three first volumes of his intended publication, entitled "*Chronicles of Cartaphilus, the Wandering Jew.*" We have before us a syllabus of this course of lectures, which brings the Jew's narrative to the year 938. If the superstructure equal the groundwork, the lecturer will rear an edifice of unsurpassed excellence. —[*Baltimore Clipper.*

A Pattern Subscriber.—Mrs. Elizabeth Oakman, of Phœnixville, Pennsylvania, whose death occurred a few days since, at the advanced age of 92, has been a subscriber to Poulson's Daily Advertiser for more than 60 years. When that paper was united to the North American she still continued her subscription; and, what is better than all the rest, through this whole period of more than 60 years, her subscription was punctually paid. She is gone, but her good example remains.

Late Gross Average.

The Great Western, Capt. Hosken, arrived at Bristol at 6 o'clock, P. M. on the 29th inst., in 14 days and seven hours from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 4th inst. She brings London advices to the morning of the 3d inst. and Liverpool to the 4th, inclusive.

The steamship Acadia arrived at Liverpool on the 29th Oct. in thirteen days from Boston, with the tidings of the acquittal of McLeod, and the release of Col. Grogan by the Canadian authorities. The McLeod news had been awaited with intense anxiety, and was received with demonstrations. The funds immediately rebounded an improvement, and the apprehensions of war with this country are virtually dispelled.

FIRE IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

A fire broke out in the Tower of London on the 30th October, which was not completely subdued for three days. The Armory was the only building destroyed. It contained about 250,000 muskets, (but 3,000 of which were saved,) and an almost immeasurable quantity of trophies won by the army and navy of Britain, which were also destroyed. The building was 345 feet long. The loss is supposed, by the Times, to exceed 25,000,000.

The fire broke out in the Round Tower at half-past 10 o'clock, and was discovered by the sentinel on duty without, who fired his musket, and roused the battalion there quartered and the civil officers. The nine Tower engines were immediately brought out, but hardly water could be procured for one; the Tower was very high; and when the city engines arrived the gates were locked, and fresh orders were required before they could be admitted. By this time the upper part of the Tower was in flames, and the lower so fastened that hose could not be carried up. Still the water was deficient.

At half-past 12 o'clock the conflagration had attained a fearful height. At 1 o'clock the Clock Tower fell in. The heat was now so intense that the burning Tower could not be approached. Explosions were continually taking place from ordnance, cartridges, &c. &c. The White Tower, the Jewel Tower, and the Church of St. Peter, were in imminent danger. The ammunition from the first was hastily removed, some to another magazine, but most of it thrown into the river.

The Jewel Tower was broken open, and the Crowns, Jewels, &c. hastily abstracted and carried to a place of safety, without loss. The fire, however, did not extend farther, though it was not entirely subdued the next day. The fire was probably the work of an incendiary.

The accouchement of the Queen was daily expected—her Majesty had been indisposed, but had recovered her usual health. The Liverpool European of the 4th ult. says: "We have not yet to announce the birth of a Prince of Wales, though such an event is expected to be very near at hand. Her Majesty, meanwhile, continues in the enjoyment of excellent health."

The Dowager Queen Adelaide was seriously indisposed, at Sudbury Hall, with a catarrhal inflammation, and bulletins were issued by her physicians. She was recovering at the last advices.

The first fatal accident that has occurred on the Grand Junction Railroad since its opening in 1837 took place on the 27th October—by which Mr. Thomas Phillips, the eminent vocalist, lost his life, by imprudently jumping upon the train after it had started—and a Mr. Lowe, by getting out before the train had stopped.

The Cholera, it is said, has made its appearance in Bristol.

The Journal de Debats announces the failure of two of the most extensive commercial houses of Genoa for $300,000.—Their names are Basterri (Banker and Changer,) Modeni and Noli, (Merchants.)

It is stated that the greater part of the six millions of dollars paid by the Chinese for the redemption of Canton turns out to be bad silver.

Lord Ellenborough had an audience of the Queen, at Buckingham Palace, and kissed hands on being appointed Governor General of India.

At a late meeting of the Dublin Repeal Association Mr. O'Connell announced his intention of presenting a petition to the House of Commons, in his robes as Lord Mayor, in favor of a Repeal of the Union.

Fraud on Government.—A most extensive fraudulent issue of forged Exchequer Bills, to a very large amount, recently discovered, has created a great sensation in the public mind, and occupied the attention of the moneyed and commercial world. The party impeached is Mr. J. E. Bowman Smith, son of a clergyman, and nephew of the celebrated Sir Sydney Smith. The guilty party held the responsible office of chief clerk in the Comptroller General's Office. The amount is supposed to be not less than a quarter of a million. The bills are said to have been legally signed by Lord Monteagle, but that his Lordship's signature was surreptitiously obtained. It is further said that the signing of these bills was deputed to the chief clerks. It was not known whether the Government would pay the amount, or whether the loss would fall on the innocent holders.

FRANCE.

The trial of the National, for attacking the inviolability of the King, terminated in the acquittal of its responsible editor, M. Delaroche.

SPAIN.

The rebellion in Spain had been effectually put down, notwithstanding that its ramifications had proved more extensive than was at first supposed. A decree of amnesty had been issued by the Government, at Madrid, which embraced all except some of the most prominent rebels, therein named, and it was supposed that affairs would go on quite smoothly, at least for a time.

PORTUGAL.

Affairs at Lisbon seemed to threaten another crisis. Clubs to support the Queen's authority had been formed in the army, in opposition to the revolutionary clubs, and it seemed far from unlikely that a collision would take place.

During the previous week, no less than seven commercial houses failed in the city.

ENGLISH COTTON vs. AMERICAN.

We have before noticed the plans of the British Government to extend the cultivation of Cotton in their Colonies, particularly in India. The designs that were developed last year of substituting their own production for the production of this country, by taxing the importation of ours while their own should be admitted free of duty, and by other means, are in a fair way of being accomplished.

By referring to the English and East India papers, we find many such statements as the annexed, which show that the views expressed last year were correct. Our Southern friends may, before long, find that England is not their only market, and that the *home* market, which takes 200,000 bales, is their most sure one.—*Boston Atlas.*

FROM THE MERCURY FRIDAY, OCTOBER, 1841.

Production of Cotton in India.—On examining into the supplies of cotton brought to this market during the twelve months ending the 31st of May, we find that the result is well calculated to astonish those who have not been marking the progressive increase of this product, but have been dwelling with fancied security on the recollections of what used to constitute a large supply for us, viz 200,000 to 250,000 bales. It appears, then, that from the first of June, 1840, to the first of June, 1841, the imports of cotton into Bombay have amounted to 174,212,750 pounds; or, on the previous average, of 3½ cwt. to the bale, 478,006 bales, little short of half a million of screwed bales! This is a larger quantity than America produced up to the year 1826, and more than was consumed in England during the same year. In 1826, the entire product of the United States amounted to only 160,000,000 pounds, though twelve years after it had reached 444,314,537 pounds.—*Vide* M'C's Dict.

As a further encouragement to the cultivators, we may state that the consumption of East India cotton in Great Britain has increased in greater ratio than that of any quality whatever. In 1810, at which period the average, of American Uplands was at 14½d., and Surat at 8¼d., all the consumption of American was 4,666 bales, and East Indian 207 bales per week. In 1839, when the average price of Uplands was 7½d., and Surat at 6¼d., the consumption of American was 13,864 bales, and East Indian 2,142 bales per week; the increase, in twenty three years, of the last mentioned, being in the ratio of 1 to 13. In the same period, the consumption of Egyptian, Brazil, and West India varieties has not doubled.

From the London Literary Gaz., Sept. 11 1841.

Indian Products and Manufactures.—Connected with the subject, we rejoice to see that measures are being successfully taken to form a national intercommunication of valuable products and manufactures between England and her mighty Eastern empire. This has been long and most strangely neglected; and it would have been well worth while to establish a board of commission, with Government influence and authority, to direct and superintend so important a concern. As it is, the stimulus appears to have been given by the committee on trade, &c. emanating from the Royal Asiatic Society, whose proceeding has had a most beneficial effect, both at home and in India. We now learn that experiments on the cultivation of cotton *are promising the greatest results*, and that other branches of industry are all being improved and promoted by European skill and encouragement. The Himalaya fine has been acclimated, and found extensively useful; and the "prodigious" hemps, and other nutritious grasses, of which travellers have spoken in such high terms of praise, are also introduced, with every prospect of adding much to our agricultural prosperity. Teas, coffee, silks, and hundreds of fruits, gums, dyes, medicines, and other precious articles of commerce, remain yet to be cultivated, and interchanged in abundance, to the incalculable advantage of both countries.

☞If there be any truth in the old adage that a man is known by the company he keeps, there is no further difficulty in knowing Capt. Tyler. During his brief stay in this city, his intercourse was almost entirely restricted to the Locofoco party. Here and there was a Whig, who, indifferent to the office, paid a visit of ceremony. But the Old Richmond Junto and the Sweat House Orators, were they who had him in especial keeping, who paid and received court, and were hale fellows well met. They were they who thought him worthy of the distinguished honor of a public entertainment, and who paraded the streets to procure subscribers.—They were they who embraced him, and were embraced in return, and as far as externals went, were the recognised friends, personal, and political of this "*genuine Whig.*"

No comment is necessary on the treachery and hypocrisy implied in the statement of facts.—*Richmond Whig.*

Good hearts, if accompanied with good understandings, seldom, even when mistaken, commit lasting evil; they repair and compensate.

Charlotte:

Thursday, December 9, 1841.

☞ We are requested to state, that the Board of Trustees of Davidson College, will meet at the College on the 6th of December next, where all the members are requested to attend.

THE WEATHER.

Old Winter made his appearance among us in *propria personæ* last Sunday, to the extreme discomfit of the delicate, tender, and susceptible. About day-light it commenced snowing, with a raging wind from the North East; with but few intervals it snowed all day, cooling over the landscape. Through association, memory awakened the scenes of by-gone days, and called before us our early adventures. The whitened surface of the earth told us of the "rabbit tracks," which so often we had followed, until the poor innocent little animal appeared quietly sitting in its bed before us. Well do we remember the light steppings and the sly creepings, to which we resorted to catch the unfortunate animal. If we proved unsuccessful, the creature jumped most awfully, and we ran like lightning, bellowing like thunder up hill and down hill! over rocks and precipices, great chasms and tremendous gullies! through the swamp, over the branch, into the briar patch where we tore our coat tail!

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

Our readers will remember that a few years since, this State came into the money market as a borrower. Upon her faith and credit she effected a loan of *five millions of dollars*, for which she issued her bonds. These bonds are now held by various institutions, and individuals. The time is approaching when these bonds should be redeemed. Certain men of the Loco Foco school of moral obligation and politics, to catch the vulgar favor, have dared to repudiate this loan. After expending the money, she now refuses to pay interest or principle to the lenders! Yes! she now refuses to make any provisions for the lenders, who believed that she would regard her faith as inviolable. Among those who first broached the doctrines of repudiation, is no less a personage than Gov. McNutt! Thus we see one of the highest public functionaries of a State, boldly avowing doctrines of State policy, founded upon principles which in the private relations of citizens, the law of the State opposes. The question has been agitated before the people of Mississippi, and to their eternal disgrace and infamy, they have elected an anti-bond candidate for Governor! We wish all to know that this was a contest between the Whigs and Locos, the Whigs maintained the honor and faith of the State, and the locos have trampled upon both. Is it not time for the reflecting of all parties to stop and gaze upon the fearful inroads, which such doctrines are making around us? If a state can set aside the moral obligations that bind her to fulfil her contracts, why may not her citizens disregard the same? Pause ye men of reflection! ponder well before you fasten upon the vitals of our governments such demoralising principles.

Let the locos boast of their disgrace—and let them herald forth their degradation—permit them to trumpet forth their victory, for it will stand as a perpetual monument of their shame, like a beacon to warn the nations from the whirlpool of infamy.

A NEGRO ELECTED.

In one of the townships in Massachusetts, they recently elected a negro to the Legislature. The Whigs and Locos had their candidates, and the Abolitionists also had theirs: After several ballotings, there was no election. The Abolitionists stuck to their candidate with the utmost determination. The other parties at length become disgusted, and to show contempt to the miserable faction they nominated an old negro, and en mass went up to the polls and elected him. As there is no law in the State against negroes, he may take his seat in the Legislature and perform the functions of a legislator.

☞ *Accident on the Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road.*—From a gentleman of this place direct from Charleston, we learn that the engine ran off the track about 60 miles from Charleston, and killed the engineer instantly, crushing him to pieces. None of the cars attached were thrown off.

Gen. Murphy, of Ohio, who has been appointed by the President Minister Extraordinary to Central America, sailed for Aspinwall from Charleston on Tuesday; from N. York in the brig Florida Blanco, bound to Belize.—*Nat. Intel.*

MR. CLAY.

The rumors of the intended resignation of this distinguished statesman is probably unfounded. We have seen a letter from Mr. Clay to a gentleman of this city, of the date of the 11th instant, in which no allusion is made either to the writer's ill health, or to any intended resignation of his seat in the U. S. Senate. It is altogether likely that if any such cause of retirement had existed, or any such purpose been entertained, some reference to both would have occurred in the letter. We have reason to believe that the patriotic services of the country's noblest friend will not yet be withdrawn from the public councils of the nation.—*Baltimore American.*

We understand that Daniel F. Slaughter, Esq., was nominated at a meeting of citizens from the several counties of the District held at Culpeper Court House, on Monday, as the Whig candidate for Congress at the special election to be held on the 29th instant, and that he has accepted the nomination. Banks and Smith, it will be recollected, are the opposition candidates.—*Fredericksburg Herald, Nov. 20.*

HON. DIXON H. LEWIS.

It is stated in the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph that this gentleman died recently near Mobile, of congestive fever. Truly in him a *great* man has fallen—he was noted for his affable manners, and was a rare instance of mental and corporeal greatness united.

HON. WM. C. DAWSON.

This much respected representative in Congress from Georgia, we are sorry to hear it confirmed, has resigned his seat.—At a Convention of the "State Rights" party, held at Milledgeville on the 12th ult. George R. Gilmer, Charles Dougherty, and Augustus R. Wright were nominated as candidates to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. Dawson, Alford and Nesbit.

HON. JOHN BELL.

At a meeting of the citizens of Nashville, resolutions highly commendatory of the course of this gentleman, were adopted, and it was determined to give him a public dinner. A Committee of a hundred were appointed to receive him on his return home, and give him assurances of their undiminished confidence in him; and, like the Whigs of Raleigh, by Mr. Badger, congratulate him upon his escape from Capt. Tyler's Society.—*Rich. Whig.*

A letter from Washington to the U. S. Gazette, says: Passing through the State Department a few days since, I heard talking of a growing spirit of unkindness towards this country on the part of Great Britain, and what might be the consequence of her persisting in measures which are regarded as a violation of our national and neutral rights. It is said that Mr. Stevenson, since his return, does not hesitate to express apprehensions or belief of a rupture; and to add that neither he nor Lord Palmerston thought it worth while to do or say much to lessen the chances. There is, however, a new ministry in Great Britain, and a new minister at the Court of St. James. That ministry is, nevertheless, a war ministry, and that minister incapable, I think, of compromising the honor of his nation.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Accounts three weeks later from Vera Cruz had been received at New Orleans. They confirm the intelligence of the triumph of the new revolution in Mexico and the accession of Santa Anna to the Presidential Chair. Bustamente, it is said, was intimidated by the formidable array of his competitor, and agreed to leave the whole question to the decision of a Convention. This consisted mainly of Santa Anna's followers, who decided that their chief should rule. A letter of the 14th ultimo from the city of Mexico says the new Government was organised on the Sunday previous, when the following persons were named for the Ministry: Gen. Tornell, Minister of War; Gomez Pedraza, Minister of Foreign Affairs; C. Castillion, Minister of Industry; Francis Garcia, Minister of Finance. The country generally had become quiet. Bustamente was to proceed to Havana, and from thence to Europe.—*Nat. Intel.*

Fatal Accident.—Mr. Jesse Gray, of Wetumpka, Alabama, came to his death on the 3d of September last, in Union county, Arkansas, in the following extraordinary manner. Mr. Gray, being out on a hunting excursion, came to a tree loaded with muscadines. He sat down his gun, and ascended the tree about twenty feet, for the purpose of gathering grapes. Having on a bear-skin cap, which he usually wore on such excursions, and being hid by the vines and leaves, all except his head, he was mistaken for a bear by one of his companions, who instantly shot him dead. He uttered a single exclamation, and, falling backwards about four feet, lodged in the vines, and remained there until help was obtained in the neighborhood to take the body from the tree.

Baton Rouge Penitentiary.—On Thursday, the 4th instant, the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge (La.) took fire, and, in spite of the efforts of the firemen and soldiers belonging to the garrison, the north wing was entirely consumed. The part destroyed was used as a workshop for the convicts who were learning the shoemaking, tailor, and carpenter's trades, and also as a storehouse for provisions.

Venice is the name of a new town laid off on the Illinois shore, at the landing of the Upper Steam Ferry-boat Company of St. Louis. The boat lands (on the Missouri shore) within the city limits.

Falling off in Votes.—The Journal of Connecticut gives a table showing the falling off in the vote at eleven of the States where elections have been held this fall, making the following results:

While loss in the eleven States, compared with the Presidential election last year,	147,629
Gain Opposition loss do. do.	30,495
Decrease of Whig loss over Opposition loss,	116,633
Present Opposition majority,	14,610

In the State of New York, judging from the few official returns which have reached us, the Opposition vote is about 10,000 less than at the Presidential election last November, and the Whig vote about 40,000 less. In other words, the Whig vote has fallen off about 30,000 more than the Opposition vote.

In Michigan, where last November there was a Whig majority of 1,305, there is now an Opposition majority of 4,000 or 5,000.

If to the 106,023 Whig loss (over and above the Opposition loss) in the above eleven States, we add 30,000 in New York and 6,000 in Michigan, we have a total, in thirteen States of 142,000. Harrison's majority in the whole Union last November was 147,291.

The Journal, of course, wishes to draw a Locofoco inference from these facts, and wonders what has produced "so extraordinary a reaction." Its own tables show merely an inactivity on the one side, while the other keeps up the fire. New York, for instance, shows one of the Journal's "extraordinary reactions." Forty thousand Whigs choose to stay at home, while the Locofocos got out all but 10,000 of their men. The difference against the Whigs of 30,000 *stay-at-home-ites* produced an "extraordinary re-action," and is conclusive proof that Locofocoism is on the increase.—*New York Express.*

Latest from Florida.—We derive the following interesting paragraph from the Charleston Patriot of Saturday last:

"We learn from a passenger in the schooner *Stephen & Francis*, from St. Augustine, that information had been received at that place of a skirmish having taken place between a portion of the U. S. troops under command of Captain Wade, and a party of Indians, during which 8 of the Indians were killed, and 55 captured, a portion of which were women and children."

Mr. Sparks.—The popularity of the Lectures lately delivered by Mr. Sparks in the hall of the University of New York, is such that he has been engaged to repeat them in the immense building on Broadway called the Tabernacle. The interest excited by these lectures in New York—the great numbers who crowded to hear them—and the call for their repetition, are highly creditable to the intelligence and good taste of that city, as well as complimentary to the distinguished lecturer himself. This estimable gentleman—whose name has become eminent in Europe and America for his great work, the "Life and Writings of Washington," his biographies of Franklin, Jay, Morris, and other revolutionary worthies—was graduated at Harvard College in 1815, and afterwards became a tutor in that institution, where he also studied theology. In 1818, he was settled as a Unitarian clergyman in Baltimore, and such was already his reputation for learning and piety that he was soon after elected Chaplain to Congress; but his health failing, he removed to Boston, and became the editor of the North American Review. In 1829, he proceeded to Europe for the purpose of obtaining materials for his Life and Correspondence of Washington. Mr. Sparks' various great works are too well known to require repetition. He is at present, it is said, engaged on a History of the American Revolution.

Tight Lacing.—It is said that the French fashionables have discarded tight lacing; and the Grecian models, which are only the fair and beautiful proportions of Nature, are henceforth to be the standards of fashions for ladies' waists, instead of the wasp, hour-glass, &c.

Sound the loud timbrel o'er hill, valley, and sea,
The tape-strings are broken, and the women are free!

NEW ORLEANS BANKS.

A Committee of the New Orleans Banks, to whom the subject was referred, has reported that it will not be expedient to resume specie payments until November, 1842. The Banks had not acted upon the report at the last dates; but it is probable they will concur with the Committee. It is not likely they will adopt an earlier day.

This course of the New Orleans Banks, will tend to precipitate suspension in New York.—*Rich. Whig.*

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

We understand that a most unnatural outrage was perpetrated on the person of a female child under 10 years of age, in Cabarrus county, a few days since by one *Milton Freeseland*, aged about 18 years. The child is since dead. The scoundrel has made his escape, and we hope all good citizens will be on the alert to aid in his apprehension. We understand that he is about 5 feet 4 inches high, walks erect, has a dark complexion and but little or no beard, and wore away a dark homespun coat and pantaloons.—*Rel. Register.*

A New Jew.—A gentleman of the Army, says the New York Evening Post, who was employed in the Florida service, during an engagement with a party of Indians, had one side of his lower jaw completely shot away with a musket ball.—Both he and his friends feared that the wound would occasion him the loss of that portion of his mouth. The medical advisers to whom he applied were of opinion that the parts could not be replaced; but meeting with A. G. Castle, a dentist of New York, he was prevailed upon to have an artificial jaw constructed, which was accordingly undertaken. The new jaw was made and fitted in, and the officer has perfectly recovered the use of the shattered but important organ. His name we are not permitted to give.

The Presidents of the N. Orleans Banks have held a meeting, and resolved that it is expedient to resume specie payments as soon as practicable. A very wise resolve.

Wise Locofocos.—The Locofocos boast exceedingly over their triumph in this State. Now the fact turns out, that, although they succeeded in carrying the Legislature the Whigs have majorities of the popular vote. The following is the aggregate, as given by the Cincinnati Gazette:

Whig vote	64,472
Loco Foco	65,961
Whig majority	8,511

Please, Gentlemen Locos, strike Ohio from your "pyramid."—*Virginian.*

Safety Gunpowder.—Surely "wonders never will cease." It appears that a process has been submitted to the French Academy of Science, by which gunpowder can have the property of inflammability abstracted from it, or imparted to it, at pleasure, so that it may be stored up in any quantity with as much safety as oil or corn. If this process be really what it pretends to be, the value of it will be incalculable.

Why is a stick of candy like a horse? Because the more you lick it the faster it goes.

MARRIED

In this town, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. R. H. Morrison, Mr. JOHN J. BLACKWOOD to Miss MARY L. daughter of the late Eli Springs.

In this county, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. J. Williamson, C. W. LOGAN, Esq., of Rutherford county, to Miss AMELIA D. WILSON, of Mecklenburg county.

In this county, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. THOMAS COOPER, of Spartanburg, S. C., to Miss ANN, daughter of William Adams, Esq., of Mecklenburg.

In Lincolnton, on the 17th ult. by the Rev. J. H. Crawford, LEONARD E. THOMPSON, Esq., Attorney at Law and late Editor of the Lincoln Republican, to Miss HARRIET L. daughter of Mr. Jacob Ramseur.

OBITUARY.

Died, in this county, on or about the 22d ult., THOMAS DUNN, son of Col. Jas. A. Dunn, after a severe attack of Typhus fever. He was about 12 years old and died of the same disease that caused his sister's death, but a few weeks before. Oh! death stay thy merciless hand; when will you cease to destroy youth and innocence! How long shall thy cold blasts nip and prostrate such lovely buds and flowers of promise? Shall thy fell hand never cease its ravages until it has plucked down one by one the hopeful pillars of domestic happiness and scattered in ruins and confusion a once lovely family? The deceased was of so amiable a disposition, so obedient a son, and led so innocent a life, that we have no doubt but that he was joyfully received into the paradise of glory. His spirit was too pure to drag a miserable existence in this dreary world, and the great father took him home to Heaven. —*Communicated.*

FROM THE KNOXVILLE (TENN.) ARGUS.

Died, on the 17th ultimo, at Alexandriana, the time-honored seat of his ancestors, in Mecklenburg county, N. C., Dr. J. McKNITT ALEXANDER, in the 67th year of his age.

Dr. Alexander was an alumnus of Nassau Hall in its palmiest days. He had early developed indications of not only genius and talents, but the higher attributes of intellect, sound judgment, and profound thinking. One of the sages of the enlightened, estimable, and christian community in which he was reared, was that each family should educate one son and devote him to the service of the church. In accordance with this excellent usage, it was determined by his parents that the natural endowments of Joseph should receive the culture and finish of a thorough collegiate education, and the school at Princeton was selected for that purpose. Here erudition and science matured the germs of usefulness and distinction that had in his boyhood given such high promise of a fruitful harvest. He graduated with eclat and returned to his native home—not as had been fondly hoped by his pious parents, to engage in the study of divinity and to consecrate himself to the holy ministry. This, their cherished expectation, to their bitter disappointment, was never realized. He studied medicine under a distinguished preceptor, and after becoming thoroughly indoctrinated in the "Æsculapia mysteries," engaged in the practice of physic—from which he acquired not only professional reputation, but wealth and even affluence. The pure duties of humanity, imposed necessarily up on him by his profession, were ever performed with punctuality and cheerfulness, and throughout his long life no citizen had a more enviable character for integrity, public spirit, and private virtue. He was distinguished for his practical judgment and plain common sense—a trait the more remarkable, as it was accompanied in him with the scintillations of genius and the sprightliness of a vigorous imagination. He thought quick—yet deep and accurately. What others found by a pains-taking search and tedious investigation, he obtained intuitively. To look at a subject at all—was to penetrate it with an eagle's glance—to touch, was to dissect—to handle was to unravel. He wrote well, yet his productions possess few of the embellishments of art and none of the ornaments of style—though always enlivened and brilliant from the flushes of a true and an innate eloquence.

Dr. Alexander, though a child of the church and the son of the most exemplary and pious parents, had passed the meridian of life before he became a professor of religion. Does the pride of intellect or the glitter of human learning lead us to doubt the truth of Divine Revelation? The avalanche of infidelity—put in motion about the period of the Doctor's maturity, by Montesquieu, Voltaire, Diderot, D'Alembert, Buffon, and Rousseau, threatened to extinguish the best hopes of man—and to deluge our sin ruined world with a cold and cheerless scepticism. The infection of this poison may have temporarily obliterated the lessons of his youth, or weakened their influence upon his principles; it was never able however, to seduce him from the paths of virtue—his purity, his probity, his honor, remained unscathed by the lightning of the French Philosophy. It may have diverted for a time his attention from spiritual things, but when ambition became chastened by age—in the maturity of his intellect—and at a period of life the most favorable for a calm and deliberate examination of the great truths of the Christian's Bible and the Christian's faith, and the Christian's hope, he believed that Bible—he exercised that faith—he was animated by that hope. He became a worshipper of the God of his Fathers—connected himself with the Presbyterian Church, and continued through life, until the infirmities of old age prevented, to be active in the promotion of its interest—in alleviating human sufferings and ameliorating the condition of man.

"Friend after friend departs—
Who has not lost a friend?
There is an union here of hearts,
Which finds not here an end.
Were this frail world our only rest
Living or dying, none were blest.

Beyond the flight of time,
Beyond the vale of death,
There surely is some blessed clime
Where life is not a breath,
Nor life's affections transient fire
Whose sparks fly upward to expire.

We go where they are gone,
No human power can save;
Life's fleeting race is quickly run,
Its goal is in the grave.
And hence the still tongued dead declare
Ye living men, prepare, prepare!"

R——y.

Knox. County, Nov. 8, 1841.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE—NOVEMBER 17.

Brandy, Peach,	35 a 40	Feathers,	33 a 40
" Apple,	30 a 33	Iron,	5 a 5½
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,	27 a 30
Beeswax,	27 a 30	Nails, cut,	6½ a 6¾
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 11
Coffee,	10 a 13	Lead in Lumps,	10 a 10
Cotton,	8 a 8½	Salt,	60 a 75
do Bagging,	20 a 25	do Ground,	80 a 90
Corn,	45 a 50	Wheat,	90 a 1 10
Flaxseed,	$1 10 a 11½	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Flour,	$5 a 5½	Wool,	15 a 20

CHERAW—NOVEMBER 16.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Iron,	5½ a 6½
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Lard,	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Molasses,	35 a 40
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Oats,	30 a 37
Cotton,	8 a 8½	Rice,	60 a 00
do Bagging,	25 a 27	Sugar,	00 a 00
Corn, shucc,	30 a 00	Salt, in sacks,	00 a 00
Flour, country,	4½ a 5	do bushel,	50 a 00
Feathers,	40 a 45	Tallow,	00 a 00

CAMDEN—NOVEMBER 24.

Bacon,	9½ a 10	Corn,	45 a 50
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Feathers,	30 a 35
Beeswax,	12½ a 13	Flour,	6 a 7
Butter,	18½ a 25	Molasses,	37½ a 50
Coffee,	15 a 16	Sugar,	9 a 14
Cotton,	9 a 8¾	Salt, in sacks,	82 a 84
do Bagging,	24 a 27	Wheat,	81 a 90

COLUMBIA—NOVEMBER 23.

Bagging,	18 a 25	Lard,	10 a 13
Bale Rope,	12½ a 14	Iron,	5 a 6½
Bacon,	7 a 10	Molasses,	30 a 35
Butter,	21½ a 37½	Nails, cut,	7 a 8
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Oats,	40 a 45
Cotton,	7½ a 8½	Rice,	63 a 3¼
Corn,	45 a 70	Sugar,	8 a 12½
Flour,	5½ a 7½	Tallow,	12 a 14

CHARLESTON—NOVEMBER 20.

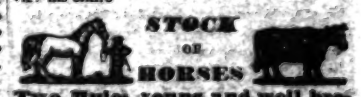
Bagging,	20 a 25	Mackerel, No. 1	14 a 15
Cotton,	7 a 11	do No. 2	12 a 13
Coffee,	9½ a 12½	do No. 3	8 a 10
Molasses, Cuba	22 a 25	Sugars,	6 a 11
do N.O.	30 a 33	Loaf and Lump,	12 a 15
Rice,	$3 a 3 56½	Teas,	19 a 81 00

☞ *Plus vident oculi quam oculus.*

GENTLEMEN O. S. O. F., you are hereby commanded to meet at the hall of S. A. S. O. F., to transact important business on Thursday the 9th of Dec. at half past 6 o'clock, by order of CINCINNATUS, F. O. S. Impr.

PUBLIC SALE
AND
HIRING.

ON Wednesday, the 29th of December next, the subscriber will dispose of the following property at Public Auction to the highest bidder, viz: his entire



STOCK OF HORSES

Two Mules, young and well broke to harness,
Two fine young blooded Colts,
—ALSO—
His stock of CATTLE and HOGS.
—ALSO—
His Farming Utensils, One Wagon, nearly new, &c.

He will hire (having disposed of his Farm,)
3 or 4 Field-hands privately.

On the same day, he will also offer for sale,
TEN or TWELVE
Bags of Cotton.
A. GRAHAM.

Nov. 27, 1841. 13

☞ *Notice!!*

16 NEGROES
FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, made at October Term for Cabarrus county, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court House in Concord, on the 1st day of January, 1842,

16 likely Negroes,

consisting of *Men, Women and Children*, sold for the purpose of division among the heirs of Michael Garmon, *Jr.*, deceased. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

G. H. SWARINGEN,
Commissioner.

Cabarrus county, N. C., Nov. 20, 1841.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE MOUNTAINEER.

THE Subscriber—believing that the large and intelligent portion of North Carolina embraced in the 13th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Iredell, Surry, Wilkes, Ashe, and part of Caldwell, is in need of a newspaper, and is fully competent to its support—proposes to publish in the town of Wilkesborough a weekly paper under the above title. While every other District in the State has within it two or more such organs of information, the Thirteenth is entirely destitute, and dependant on the others—Why is this so? Surely, not because the people are not able and willing to support one! It must be because a fair trial has never been made. The subscriber expects to make this trial, and unhesitatingly throws himself upon the spirit and liberality of the Five Thousand Whigs of the District for support.

During the late contest for the Presidency, the subscriber lent his humble aid to elevate Gen. Harrison; and he will continue to advocate the peculiar tenets of the Whig party. More the limits of a prospectus will not permit him to say. In politics the paper will be temperate—but firm. It will fearlessly discuss all questions brought before the people—condemning measures which it may deem wrong, and approving such as may appear right, regardless of party considerations.

Although the Mountaineer will bear a character strictly political, a portion of its columns will be devoted to spreading information on *Agriculture* before the Farmers—a feature which must render the publication more acceptable. To "the home and news of the country" the subscriber looks without fear, for aid.

Every exertion will be made to render the paper, acceptable to the general reader, by giving due attention to other subjects, such as Foreign and Domestic News; the cause of morality and virtue; the arts and sciences; Polite literature, &c. &c.

But enough of promises. The subscriber requests the citizens of the 13th District to *try him*. If he should fail to give satisfaction, he will be content to forfeit their confidence and support.

TERMS.

THE MOUNTAINEER will be published at two dollars in advance, paid at any time within three months from the time of subscribing; two dollars and fifty cents if paid before the expiration of the year; or three dollars if payment be delayed until the end of the volume.

No subscription taken for less than one year; and a failure to order a discontinuance at the end of the year, will be looked upon as a new engagement.

☞ No paper will be sent out of the State, unless payment be made in advance.

ALFRED A. BAKER.

August 27, 1841.

POETRY.

The following unusual Poetical Effusion, appeared in the "Pennsylvania Chronicle," as an advertisement, in the year 1769:

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

Last Wednesday morn at break of day,
From Philadelphia ran away,
An Irishman, named John McKeoghn,
To friend and imposition prone;
About five feet five inches high,
Can curse and swear as well as lie;
How old he is I can't engage,
But forty-five is near his age:
His cause (as all reports agree)
From Belfast town in sixty-three,
On board the Culloden, a ship
Commanded by McLean that trip;
Speaks like a Scotchman very broad;
Is round shoulder'd and meagre jaw'd;
Has thick short hair, of sandy hue,
Breeches and hose of Nut'meg blue;
Of lightish cloth an outside vest,
In which he is commonly dress'd.
Inside of which two more I've seen,
One flannel, the other nankeen.
His stole, and from my house convey'd,
A man's blue coat, of broadcloth made,
A grey coat, of kerseikin stuff,
(Nor had the villain yet enough;)
Some shirts, (the ground was Pompadour)
I lately purchas'd in a store,
Besides a pair of blue ribb'd hose,
Which he has on as I suppose.
He oft in conversation chatters,
Of scripture and religious matters,
And fain would to the world impart,
That virtue lodges in his heart;
But tree the rogue from stem to stern,
The hypocrite you'll soon discern,
And find (tho' his deportment's civil)
A saint without, within a devil.
Whoe'er secures said John McKeoghn,
(Provided I should get my own,)
Shall have from me in cash paid down,
Five Dollar-Bills, and half a crown.

MARY NELSON.

Water-street, Jan. 10, 1769.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governess.

A TALE OF GOOD SOCIETY.

WRITTEN BY A LADY OF RALEIGH.

—CONTINUED—

Nothing particular occurred, until an hour before tea time,—orders were sent up to have the children dressed, and sent below. The tea bell did not ring. The waiter came into the nursery, bearing Miss R's tea. Josephine looked astonished.—'Why do you bring my tea up?' said she, to the waiter.

'Mr. M.—Mrs. S's brother,—has come to stay all night,' stammered the man, as he drew up his brown, negro fashion, when making an effort to keep from smiling Josephine saw it at a glance. And this, thought she, as the waiter closed the door, is what my father gave me a liberal education for—for this, took unwearied pains to develope and cultivate my mind, that I might be an outcast from society—banished from the table of my fellows, as unworthy a place among them. To keep the children from the table, is not the motive, for they are sent for, while I am left alone. She exclaimed aloud, 'Oh! can it be my duty to remain here?' The waiter came up, and removed the almost untouched repast. She put the children to bed, and again retired to weep herself to sleep. She awoke refreshed,—the good, have often peace and strength administered to them in sleep. Sleep to them, is a restoration, which the wicked know nothing of. Is it merely poetical, to imagine that angels pour balm upon the weary soul, in its sleeping hours?

At breakfast time, Mr. M. had not left, and of course, her breakfast was brought up. It was a wet morning, the children did not walk. Mrs. S. came into the nursery, to give some directions.

'Mrs. S. I find you do not keep a nurse,' said Josephine.

'Keep a nurse and governess too Miss R. Could you suppose for a moment, I kept a nurse? No, my purse is quite inadequate to that,' drawing in her head, which showed her double chin to great advantage—'did you really think for a moment, Miss R. I kept a nurse?'

'I could not think for a moment, that I was to be their nurse, madam. My sister, is, at present, in Mr. B's family,—his children are the same age of yours: and I assure you, nothing has ever been expected of her but to educate the children,—and never has she been excluded from the table on any occasion.'

'Oh, Miss R. that spirit won't do here. I want a woman who is willing to make herself useful, and take the entire charge of the children off my mind,—of course she must be educated, or the children will acquire vulgarisms. You undoubtedly heard from Miss P. all that was expected of you here,—nothing will be asked of you but what she was perfectly willing to do.'

'I did not see Miss P. but in her letter, she said nothing which could convey an idea that she was any thing else, than governess to your family. Did you see the letter Mrs. S?' enquired Josephine.

'No, I did not—I regret I did not peruse it, before she sent it, but as I requested her to state all the particulars,—I thought, of course, she did so, indeed she told me she had. I thought, however, with all her professions, she was in a great hurry to get away.

The fact was simply this, Miss P. was a manoeuvrer. She groaned under the burden of being debarred from society, and filling a menial's situation, but had too much policy to make enemies among the rich, by stating her feelings. She did not speak to Mrs. S. but wrote to her friends all the particulars of the situation, requesting them as soon as possible, to procure for her another. Upon receiving a favorable answer—she told Mrs. S. that she was extremely sorry to inform her it would be absolutely necessary to leave her children; for a gentleman to whom the family were under many obligations had opened a school, and she had made him a promise two years before if he ever did, she would become one of the teachers, (fudge). Mrs. S. was greatly surprised and answered—Miss P. I do not think this will be using me well, after telling me you knew of no change in your situation with me so recently.

'I did not know of any when I enquired as the gentleman was in delicate health. I did not think it possible he could remain for years sick, unless the physicians gave very little encouragement; he went to the South and has returned in perfect health.'

'When will it be necessary for you to leave,' said the lady.

'In two weeks.'

'So soon as that! I don't know what I shall do. I suppose I will be left with the entire charge of these children again; and my nerves are so weak, I fear I shall sink under it.'

'I assure you, madam,' said Miss P. 'nothing but a promise which I deemed sacred would ever sever me from this charming and interesting little flock,' looking around upon the children. Flattery to a mother's ears, she knew was just the thing at this crisis.

Mrs. S. replied with subdued feeling, 'Well Miss P. suppose you write to your friend, and inform him how happily you are situated here, perhaps when he hears you are anxious to remain, he may get some one in your place.'

'No, Mrs. S. I know he would not be willing, and I feel it would be acting dishonorable to request it, knowing as I do, the many obligations we are under to him.'

'Miss P.' said the lady—'I have always thought since you had the charge of my children that you had their interest as well as my own at heart, and I am very averse to think otherwise.'

'You do me justice, madam, said Miss P. allowing the tears (of which she always had a plentiful supply) to roll down perceived before she raised her handkerchief. 'You indeed do me justice, I feel as if I were about to part with my own children.

'I will increase your salary, if you remain, said the lady.

No, madam, if love for your children cannot make me violate my promise, money never can. I know of a young lady however, Mrs. S. whom if you get will more than supply my place. She is very amiable; I boarded in the same house with her several months; she was a universal favorite.'

'Is she a good teacher?' inquired Mrs. S.

'That I cannot speak positively about, but as she superintended Mrs. E's. school, or the school of which Mrs. E. is directress, you could have every satisfaction in this respect by calling on her.'

'Yes, I know Mrs. E. by repute; she is a woman of very superior talents. I should have every confidence in her judgment.'

'Where does Miss R. reside?'

'She resides in New York—but at present she is in Philadelphia; her sister has had a severe attack of illness, and she went on to attend her.'

'I hope she enjoys good health herself,' said the lady.

'Perfect health now; she was very ill at the time of her brother's death, which happened three weeks after her father's, indeed her life was despaired of; but for six months her health has become quite established.'

'Oh, I hope she will never be sick if she comes here. I have such a natural aversion to having any one sick in the house.'

'I hope not, madam, for your sake, for the care of the children would be too much for you;' as she said this she thought 'I'm truly glad I've never known what it was to be sick in the house of such an unfeeling monster.

'Oh, I never will get any one, I know,' said Mrs. S. 'who will feel as much interest in my health as you do.'

'No, nor yet be quite as much your humble servant,' thought the governess; 'but if you only knew it was all to serve my own views, and despise while I pretend to pity you. You're humbled me and I trust you'll be humbled yourself for it.'

'You know Miss P. there are some particulars in this situation which husband says, are not expected in all families, from a governess, but I think he imagines a great deal. I am sure you've made no difficulty about any thing required of you. Have you felt your duties here irksome?'

'Not in the least,' said Miss P. but thought and felt 'I would be glad to get away though.'

'Will you write to your friend and inform her of the particulars of the situation, and beg her to come?'

'I will, madam, and if she finds it as happy a home as I have, nothing but necessity will cause her to leave it.

Miss P. was not young, she had lived long enough without Christian principle to learn how to flatter and deceive, and knew the world much better than her own heart.

The same evening Miss P. wrote to the friends of Miss R. but very carefully avoided mentioning particulars, as she knew her friends would not consent to her coming, and she would in this case, perhaps, lose her situation; and at all events have some difficulty about it. She stated therefore, that she was delightfully situated as governess in the family, and regretted leaving, &c. &c.

She wrote entirely with reference to herself, never for a moment, either studying Mrs. S's. convenience, or Miss R's. happiness; and this duplicity was the cause of the unpleasant and mortifying misunderstanding.

But to return to the conversation between Mrs. S. and Josephine.

'Well, Mrs. S. as I have inadvertently been led into a situation, which I do not think it my duty to fill, I will leave as soon as you can procure a person in my place.'

'Of course, Miss R. if those are your feelings, it would not at all agree with my arrangements to retain you; therefore I will make inquiries and relieve you from your unpleasant charge as soon as possible; but I consider that there is nothing special in your situation however. You are expected to do nothing but for the children, and attend to your own room. You do not have your fire to make, nor wood to bring up; and I would never think of such a thing as your washing your own windows or d—'

'Wash the windows! I presume not,' said Josephine—with a satirical smile, for which she was sorry, as soon as betrayed.

Josephine had prayed, earnestly prayed, for humility, but she never found it so difficult to be really humble as now: it requires

Plantation.

Containing 100 or 150 acres. Also an undivided moiety in 50 or 60 acres, near Little Sugar Creek, including House. Twelve months credit will be given, by the purchaser giving bonds and approved security.

WM. M. GRIER, Commissioner.

Oct. 20, 1841. 41

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1841.

Margaret A. Dunlap, vs. David R. Dunlap, George H. Dunlap & Harriet Dunlap. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George H. Dunlap, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Charlotte Journal, notifying the said George H. Dunlap to appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Charles T. Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of October, 1841, and 66th year of American Independence.

C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

Printer's fee $5 62½. 41

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
LINCOLN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1841.

Sarah Ramsey vs. James Ramsey. } Petition for Divorce and Alimony.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Ramsey, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, that publication be made for three months, in the "Lincoln Republican and Western Whig Banner, or the Charlotte Journal," for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of law, to be held for the County of Lincoln, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the second Monday after the third Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the said petition heard ex parte.

Witness, F. A. Hoke, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 3d Monday in August, A. D. 1841, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

F. A. HOKE, Clerk.

Oct. 16, 1841. Price adv. $10. 41

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FASHIONABLE PUBLIC.

THE subscribers have commenced business in Charlotte and the adjoining country, for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring business in all its various branches, and will continue to receive the support of the fashionable and discerning part of the community. Their shop will be found to the South end shop of Mr. Longstreet's brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, Oct. 7, 1841. 3m

Last Notice.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the late firm of Alexander & Brothers, that the business of that concern must be closed forthwith. All who do not comply with this notice between this time and the 1st of January next, by a settlement of their notes or accounts, may rest assured of having to settle them with an officer. This is positively the last notice we shall give on this subject.

ADAM ALEXANDER,
One of the Surviving Partners of the late firm of Alexander & Brothers.

Aug. 2, 1841. 41

Clock & Watch Repairing.

THOS. TROTTER

STILL continues to repair Clocks and Watches in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of Materials. His Shop is in the Jewelry Store of S. F. Alexander, situated South from the Court House, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully as an mark encouragement.

Charlotte, June 3, 1841. 39tf

N. B. His price shall be as moderate as possible, for CASH.

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THE subscribers have associated into a partnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. C. Crittenden, opposite the Jail.

☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED.

☞ REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.

CHAS. OVERMAN.
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 16, 1841. 39tf

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J. & D. JAMISON.

June 15, 1841. 39tf

Moffat's Life Pills & Phenix Bitters.

THESE medicines are insisted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and restoring them with renewed tone and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had restored sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deleterious nostrums of the day, prescribed by physicians, had utterly failed, in which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. The great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than missionaries to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHOENIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phoenix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phoenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of BLOOD TO THE HEAD; never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflamatory RHEUMATISM, the efficacy of the Phoenix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of poisonous quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and solely VEGETABLE, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of EXTRACTS from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers.

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The following are among the distressing varieties of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind—*Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, and Headache, Restlessness, Temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of the cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process and without pain; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. *Diarrhœa and Cholera*, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by producing the healthy secretions of the bilious organs.—*Fevers of all kinds*, by reducing the blood to a re-

SPOONER'S PATENT
HYGEIAN MEDICINES.

ARE the best and cheapest family and general medicines in use. These medicines are the result of a life of study and experience; the properties of the various herbs and roots of which they are composed, are well known to the proprietor, and the combination is entirely his own. In effect, a quart, or the purchaser frequently will be referred by himself or travelling friends, to the Hygeian or Family Physician, the Hygeian Tonic, to restore the debilitated or broken down constitution; the Uterine Pill, to cure those painful difficulties and diseases peculiar to women, and the Ague Pill, to cure intermittent fevers and agues. For further information, the afflicted are invited to peruse testimonies of the Hygeian and Extra Hygeian, furnished gratis at the proprietor's office, No. 2, Astor House, New-York, and by all his agents. These papers contain information exceedingly interesting to the sick and invalid, together with twenty-five cancel receipts, and a mass of facts and certificates, that must convince every reasonable mind, that the Hygeian Medicines are invaluable.

For sale by

THOS. J. HOLTON, Agent
Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1841.

New York Weekly Tribune.

PROSPECTUS.

THE Publishers of The New York Tribune, encouraged by the generous patronage and hearty approval which has been extended to their Daily paper since its establishment, and which has already rendered it the second in point of circulation in the city, propose to publish on and after the 19th day of September, a Weekly edition, on a sheet of mammoth size, containing all matter of local or transitory interest, and calculated mainly for Country circulation.

THE TRIBUNE—whether in its Daily or Weekly edition—will be what its name imports—an enlightening supporter of the People's Rights and Interests, in stern hostility to the errors of unpolitical theories, the influence of unjust or imperfect legislation, and the existence and application of self-seeking demagogues. It will consistently advocate the Protection of American Interest against the greedy and to us blighting policy of European Governments, and the general completion which they force upon us, as also against the present depressing system of State Prison Labor. It will advocate the restriction of a sound and uniform National Currency, and urge a discreet but determined prosecution of Internal Improvement. The Retrenchment, whenever practical, of Government Expenditure and of Executive Patronage, will be zealously urged. In short, this paper will faithfully maintain and earnestly advocate the Principles and Measures which the People approved in devoting an Whig Statesman the conduct of their Government.

But a small portion, however, of its columns will be devoted to purely political discussion.—The proceedings of Congress will be carefully recorded; the Foreign and Domestic Intelligence early and lucidly presented; and whatever shall appear calculated to promote Morality, maintain Social Order, extend the Blessings of Education, or in any way subserve the great cause of Human Progress, to ultimate Virtue, Liberty and Happiness, will find a place in our columns.

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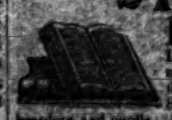
New York, August 17, 1841

A Card.



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Session to commence the 4th of October.

CHARLES W. HARRIS.

Millgrove, Cabarrus co., Sept. 24, 1841. 41f

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